

# The Daily Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

VOL VII.—NO. 992.]

## THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE: NO. 16 TRYON STREET,  
Over China Hall, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:  
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at  
SIX DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE.  
THE TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN will be pub-  
lished every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning,  
and supplied for \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Gen. Twiggs.

Telegraphed Expressly for the Bulletin.

AUGUSTA, July 15.

Gen. David E. Twiggs died here this morning after a brief illness.

## From The West.

Telegraphed Expressly for the Bulletin.

MOBILE, July 15.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register*, dated Jackson the 14th, says:

"The Memphis Bulletin's Extra of Friday reports that McClellan gained victories in his recent engagements near Richmond.

It also states that "Gen. Hindman had captured Curtis with eight thousand prisoners. The officers were detained but the men were paroled, and that preparations were being made in Memphis to send Curtis' men home."

"Four gun boats and one Mortar boat was in sight at Vicksburg."

"In New Orleans, was arresting persons, who gave currency or circulated a report that McClellan had been defeated near Richmond."

## From New York.

Telegraphed Expressly for the Bulletin.

RICHMOND, July 15.

The New York *Herald*'s money article for July 10, says the excitement in the gold and exchange markets continue unabated. Gold opened in the morning at 117½ and fell to 115, then began to rally at second board, and was sold at 117, and closed at that bid.

Bills on London 120½ advanced. Gold and Bills have led to remarkable activity in merchandise, the people shipping to Europe everything which can be bought. Every one who owes anything to Europe is sending produce to pay the debt; others are shipping on speculation, relying on price movements on their exchange for profit.

The *Herald* says the advance in bills will nearly annihilate the import trade, the premium in gold is in fact just so much addition of custom duty levied on foreign goods, and as duties were nearly prohibitory before this, it will render them absolutely so. Money continues fairly active, from five to six per cent. Many capitalists are distrustful of the future and decline to part with their funds.

United States six's have declined eleven percent. New York central thirteen Erie 3½.

## The Negro Regiment of South Carolina.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL HUNTER.

The following correspondence was laid before the House on Wednesday, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment:

WAR DEPT WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

SIR: On reference to an answer of this Department, of the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by General Hunter, of the department of S. C., of a regiment of volunteers for the defense of Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, etc., it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make an immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

HON. A. G. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the adjutant general of the army, dated June 12, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, on June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department.

2. Whether any authority had been furnished to me from the War Department for such organization; and

3. Whether I had been furnished, by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter containing these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge toward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday.) This haste prevents me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject called for, but in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide spread interest which must have been developed

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending this imperfect answer, to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply, that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels," men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their negroes behind them, to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and energetic pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer, that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in this department.

No such characters, however, yet have appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us and supply us with food, labor and information of the masters, who have in every instance been the fugitives, running away from the loyal slaves as well as from the loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly their heads over ramparts, or, ride in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive (master) law, deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture and bring back those persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory it is my painful duty to reply, that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, and so forth, to the troops in question; my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades and pickaxes, upon employing them as laborers, with boats and oars, when using them as lighter men; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that the liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools; and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that, in place of not only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly accimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the Government, from 40,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be,

D. HUNTER,  
Major General Commanding.

**STAYED.**

From the subscriber about the last of June a short horn DURHAM BULL, about 3 years old, of a red color, with some white spots. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given for his delivery.

BENJ. MORROW.

July 16. '62—61

JOHN M. HOWIE.

**Family Flour for Sale.**

A. C. Charlotte Flax Mill can be had Family Security, and FLOUR, GINGER, BEETS, SHORTS and GRIST.

JOHN WILKES,  
Charlotte Flour Mills,  
July 1, 1862—1

**Wheat and Corn Wanted.**

The planting community will take

notice that their Wheat and Corn

Crops will be purchased at the

Chase Steam Mill.

These having Wheat and Corn for sale may call to the Mill before closing.

JOHN WILKES,  
Charlotte Flour Mills.

July 8, 1862—dim win'

**Wanted.**

300 bushels SWORN MEAL for shipping

which must have been developed

## WANTED.

Good wages will be paid for thirty hands to work on Hospital bedding. Hands accustomed to the use of the sewing machine preferred. None but persons of good character need apply.

M. HOWARD,  
Surgeon and Med. Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

N. C. Military Institute, July 14—dim

## WANTED, BOTTLES AND VIALS.

The Medical Purveyor at Charlotte, N. C., will pay the following prices for clean Bottles and Vials, viz:

Quart Champagne Bottles \$1.25 per dozen.

Fine Wine (Claret) " 1.00 "

Fine " 75 "

Quart Castor Oil " 75 "

Potter " 75 "

5 oz. Vials " 75 "

6 and 4 oz. Vials " 50 "

1 and 2 oz. " 50 "

to be delivered in any quantity at the N. C. Military Institute, or to Drs. Duffey and Arrendell, Medical Purveyor's Agents, who will visit the various towns in the State.

This can is rendered necessary from the fact that we are engaged in the Southern Confederacy. Persons having Bottles and Vials will confer a great favor upon the sick and wounded soldiers by collecting all that they may have as speedily as possible.

M. HOWARD,  
Surgeon and Med. Purveyor,

Charlotte, N. C.

July 14, 1862—dim win'

## ATTENTION ALL.

The medical Purveyor at Charlotte, N. C., is in need of his following herbs, for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give them attention to collecting and saving them, the articles must be clean and well dried:

Snakes Snake root 60 cents lb.

Poison, or Blood root 40 "

Wild Cherry bark 30 "

Indian Turnip 10 "

American Ipomea—root 1.00 "

Blooming Spurge—root 50 "

Indian Tobacco—root 25 "

Black Snake root 50 "

Craneberry 20 "

Blackberry root 15 "

American Gentian 15 "

Fever Root 25 "

American Hollyhock root 20 "

Peppermint 20 "

Skunk Cabbage—root 20 "

Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves 20 "

Hemlock leaves 20 "

Wintergreen or Partridge Berry 20 "

Horseradish 20 "

Scorpion bark of root 30 "

Sassafras root 5.00 "

Ginseng root 50 "

Sarsaparilla root 75 "

Lavender—leaves and stem 20 "

Flax seed, per bushel 2.50 "

White Oak bark 10 "

Meadow Sweet 25 "

American Columbo root 50 "

Willow bark 50 "

Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar 10 "

Red Elm bark—from root 30 "

Catnip herb 20 "

Boneset 20 "

Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root 30 "

Dandelion root 30 "

Hops 100 "

Wild Senna 50 "

May Apple, or Mandrake 75 "

Buttercup—inner bark of root 50 "

Hemp—leaves and seed 75 "

Burberry leaves 50 "

Fleabane 25 "

Scotch Broom—tops of stems 30 "

Pink Root 25 "

Worm Seed 25 "

Calamus 25 "

# THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD R. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR PAPER.	
1 do 2 lbs.	50
1 do 3 lbs.	1.00
1 do 4 lbs.	1.50
1 do 5 lbs.	2.00
1 do 6 lbs.	2.50
1 do 7 lbs.	3.00
1 do 8 lbs.	3.50
1 do 9 lbs.	4.00
1 do 10 lbs.	4.50
1 do 11 lbs.	5.00
1 do 12 lbs.	5.50
1 do 13 lbs.	6.00
1 do 14 lbs.	6.50
1 do 15 lbs.	7.00
1 do 16 lbs.	7.50
1 do 17 lbs.	8.00
1 do 18 lbs.	8.50
1 do 19 lbs.	9.00
1 do 20 lbs.	9.50

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

European News.

From the New York Herald of the 30th.

Camp-Harz, July 8.

The steamship Great Eastern, with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., passed this point at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the newspapermen of the N. Y. press.

Her date was two days later than those received by the Europa at Halifax.

American affairs have again been alluded to in both houses of the British Parliament; Lord Palmerston stated that he could see no good or present in efforts of mediation, but the government would with pleasure take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

Lord Brougham explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, in which he wished as fellow Christians to demonstrate with the Americans on the course of the civil war. "Glow it over as they might, the war threatened and suited to the character of the American people."

In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham deplored the consequences of the civil war, and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would set the suicidal character of the struggle, and come to amicable arrangements, before they have entirely lost the respect and affection of the European nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope-wood asked if the Government intended to take steps as a mediator.

Lord Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and extolled their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take steps for their relief, but interferences in America could now only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take intermediary steps, and when a fitting opportunity arises he should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

The London Morning Post editorially contends that the masterly Confederate movements in Virginia have compelled immense armies, destined for its conquest, to leave the offensive and content themselves with sowing on the defensive.

The City article of the London Daily News regards the latest news as portending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

The operatives of Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown and the government was finally called upon to try and re-establish the confidence of the Southern planters in Lincoln.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the Emily St. Pierre to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister Adams did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

The Diplomatic correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre is lengthy. Mr. Adams contends that the ship and cargo were confiscated and demands their restoration. Russell employed legal arguments against the demand, contending that Capt. Williams' counsels could only be dealt with in the prize courts of the captors. Adams rejoined with the contention that the claim for the restoration of the ship rested on the soundest principles of law and equity. America expected a different decision, and will be made wiser by the result, and will take precautions for the future better to protect itself. Russell endeavored to convince Mr. Adams that the English government had no power in the matter, but the latter, chafed by saying that the arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent the correspondence to Washington.

George Peabody was to have a public banquet given him by the Lord Mayor on the 1st instant, with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of the Princess Alice took place on the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

Again it was rumored that Persigny will resume the French Ambassadorial post at London.

The Bourse was heavy at 681 15c.

The Italian budget had passed both Houses of Parliament.

Garibaldi was at Palermo, urging the people to concord.

The steamer North American arrived at Londonderry on the 1st from Quebec.

Madrid, June 27, 1862.

In the Senate to-day, Calderon Collantes expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

We have said enough to caution the public against the circulation of sensation news received through private sources. England and France have not yet taken action on American affairs.

Sensation News.

Occasionally our fellow citizens both in town and country are made victims by sensation mongers who have either received a dispatch from a reliable source, or heard a reliable person say, &c.

The conductors of the press are frequently cheaply sold, and to guard against impositions of that sort we almost invariably omit from our columns startling rumors.

The last news from Europe shows that the reports extensively circulated throughout the country recently that both France and England had recognized the Confederate Government, was the effect of a disordered mind on the part of the originator of the report. We did not believe it, hence no notice of the report appeared in our columns.

We caution the public against those class of rumors which are calculated to mislead and lull into false security, for private dispatches, like press telegrams, sometimes, are not entirely true, and in some cases we doubt not, copies of dispatches to the press are obtained and current is given to them before they pass through a proper revision for circulation through the press. We know that some such dispatches have been received from Columbia and circulated in Charlotte in advance of any such revelation through the Associated Press Agency. In fact it was news to the members of that Association.

We have said enough to caution the public against the circulation of sensation news received through private sources. England and France have not yet taken action on American affairs.

Charles City county, to which the "seat of war" had been transferred, was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It then extended on both sides of James River, since which its limits have been much reduced. Westover, long the seat of the distinguished family of Byrds on James river, was originally the residence of Colonel William Byrd, where he long lived. In his time it was "a beautiful decorated and princely mansion, which even at this late day exhibits admirable remains of its taste, and his magnificent scale of expenditure for his gratification." Col. Byrd was the author of "The History of the Dividing Line," and one of the most accomplished men in Virginia at his day. He was for thirty-seven years a member, and at last became president of the council of the colony. He died in 1744, at the age of 78 years. His grave is covered by a white marble monument, which yet stands at Westover. Three times in the course of the revolutionary war the enemy landed at Westover, under Cornwallis and Arnold—Baldwin's Whig.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 30th at 91 1/2d per £100 for money. American stocks dull. The latest sales on Monday were: Illinois Central shares, 171 1/2d discount; Erie Railroad 201 1/2d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The average of cotton to-day reached 20,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is upward and excited with an advance of one-half a penny to one penny per pound since Saturday.

An Inquest of the War.—Among the members of the Richmond Hussars, of the city, was a more lad—some fourteen or fifteen years of age, we believe, who insisted so strongly on being allowed to join the company, that his father was induced to give his consent, and thus permit the boy soldier to battle for his country. On arriving at Richmond, he attracted the attention of Gen. Kershaw, who being much pleased with the youth, gave him a position on his staff. This lad is a son of the Rev. Wm. Crumley, a gentleman well known to many of our readers.

Life of Peter.—We understand the Federal steamer *Peter* in company with another steamer passed up James river yesterday under flag of truce. There were a large number of persons on board. To what point they went, we are not acquainted.

Life of Peter.—We understand the Federal steamer *Peter* in company with another steamer passed up James river yesterday under flag of truce.

There were a large number of persons on board. To what point they went, we are not acquainted.

Yankees camped and about to land down the Yankee banner, when he saw three of the enemy approaching him. He says that for a moment, he felt a little weak, but determined to sell his life dearly, he drew out a pistol and was about to point it at the Yankees, when one of them said to him not to shoot, as they were coming on to surrender themselves. One of the prisoners was an officer; and when they were brought before Gen. Kershaw, the General presented the Yankee officer's sword to the boy soldier.

That was a proud moment for young Crumley, and will, no doubt, be a green spot in his memory through all his future years.

Supplying the Enemy.

On Tuesday last, a Confederate battery of eight guns having been placed in a position on James River commanding the channel below Berkeley, opened a very effective fire on several Federal transports, conveyed by two or three gunboats, as they were descending the stream. The river was narrow, and as the shot from one gun fell thick and fast among the Federal fleet, the concentration among the Yankees was great. The gunboats attempted to return the fire, but the elevated position of our guns rendered the enemy a fire comparatively harmless. Over fifty shots were fired, striking several of the Federal craft and damaging them severely. The large transport *Daniel Webster*, crowded with troops, suffered more than any other, she, from some cause unknown to us, making slower progress in escaping from the scene of danger. In addition to the fire from our field pieces, we had some 250 sharp shooters lining the bank of the river, who poured repeated volleys on those occupying the decks of the steamers. Many must have been killed, the range being short, and the sharp shooters comprising several of our most expert marksmen.

A York Bull.—It is reported from New Orleans that while the British man-of-war *Race* was lying at New Orleans, her Captain always came ashore with the English flying at the stern and the Confederate flag in the bow of his boat. Picayune Butler protested, but the Englishman continued to indulge his fancy.

Crowds of people went to the river to see the sight, and Butler had a number of them arrested, among them a boy of ten years, for cheering.

The Racer is expected at Mobile.

Mobile Advertiser & Register, July 12.

Mobile